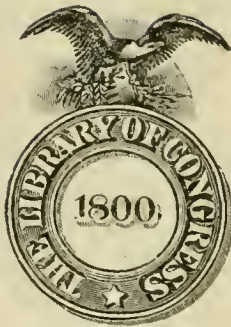


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NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.



INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS,
MARCH 30, 1867.

BUSINESS OFFICE,
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THE NATIONAL
LINCOLN MONUMENT
ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZATION AND DESIGN.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

PLAN AND PROSPECTS.
PROGRESS OF THE WORK.
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APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1870.

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The National Lincoln Monument Association.

ORGANIZATION AND DESIGN.

The National Lincoln Monument Association is a voluntary body of citizens, organized, with the national approval, to consummate the admitted wishes of the people of America by erecting a vast Monument in eternal memory of Abraham Lincoln and his chief coadjutors.

No one can deny the fitness and importance of such a Monument. It is essential to the gratitude and sorrow, the dignity and glory of the American people; and the neglect to build it would complete the proof of the oft-repeated charge, "the ingratitude of Republics."

At the time of President Lincoln's death, it seemed that the enthusiasm which then pervaded the land would soon cause all our chief cities to bristle with monumental shafts to his exalted worth and endeared memory. But this outburst of admiration and gratitude has well-nigh passed with the occasion of its birth.

This enterprise has been chartered by act of the Congress of the United States, and has its especial sanction.

Witness the liberal donation of over one hundred thousand dollars in the shape of captured cannon and metal of which to make the bronze figures for the Monument. At the same time it is gratifying to know that it has the cordial approval and co-operation of every other Department of the Government.

With Senator Harlan as President; Hon. John F. Driggs as Vice-President; the incorruptible General Spinner, of the Treasury Department, for Treasurer; and the energetic Jas. M. Edmunds, so well known as Commissioner of Public Lands, for Secretary, the Association possesses a corps of officers whose strongly-developed Americanism, and whose bold confidence in the glorious future of the country, unites in an unusual degree the elements of success, and around which the patriotism of the whole country may confidently rally.

The Monument, when completed, will not only be the most elaborate in the world, but the proudest ever reared. No other Nation ever achieved such a triumph—no other people ever had such a history to commemorate—and it is the purpose of the Association to erect a Monument worthy of such a triumph, commensurate with such a history.

The managers have adopted for the Monument the design of Clark Mills, the American sculptor, whose genius as an artist—when posterity shall sit in judgment—will take rank with Phidias and Praxiteles, and will make him the compeer of Franklin, Morse, and Fulton. Speaking of him on the occasion of the inauguration of his first equestrian statue, Hon. Stephen A. Douglass said: “Clark Mills never studied nor copied—he never saw an equestrian statue nor a model of one—but proudly may we compare with any in Europe that noble figure, which preserves the form and features of our hero, and that colossal war-horse in bronze, which will bear him in glory through future ages.”

The Monument is to be located in Washington, on the public ground near the Capitol. The pedestal will be of granite, and the figures of bronze. The whole structure will be seventy feet in height, of a triangular form, with truncated angles. Crowning the main column is a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, represented in the act of signing the Emancipation Proclamation. Six equestrian statues of the Chief Generals, whose valor contributed to the preservation of the Union, will be poised on bastions thrown out from the base of the angles. These have been selected, namely: Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Howard, and Wadsworth.

On the second section, grouped about the middle of the Monument, are twenty-one colossal statues of statesmen, philanthropists, and civilians who stood by Lincoln through the dark days of the rebellion. Among these the War Minister Stanton, the strong right arm of the President during his entire administration; W. H. Seward, who, throughout that critical period, saved the country from foreign intervention, and maintained peace with all Nations; and Salmon P. Chase, whose rare financial ability created a currency, and sustained the country's credit through all the trying years of the rebellion.

The Christian Commission will be represented in the person of George H. Stewart, its chairman, and the Sanitary Commission in

the person of Dr. Bellows, President of the Eastern Commission, and J. E. Yateman, President of the Western. These followed our brave defenders into the field, the camp, and the hospital, carried to the bedside substantial evidence of the love and gratitude of the country, and thus restored to the ranks thousands of courageous soldiers, imparting to the army and Nation, in the shape of material charity, the priceless wealth of moral power.

The loyal pulpit will be represented by those distinguished and patriotic divines, Bishop Simpson and Henry Ward Beecher, whose spirit-stirring appeals rang through the land and stirred the inhabitants to deeds of heroic valor.

On the third section there will be three historical figures, one at each corner of the Monument, the first representing the American Private Soldier—his country's boast, his country's trust—the second representing the noble part performed by woman under the figure of America caring for her disabled soldiers, and the third the Liberated Slave, who, under the influence of our American progressivism, stands forth not only freed, but cultured.

On the fourth section there will be three Allegorical figures representing the great principles embodied in the American Constitution—Justice, Liberty, and Equality—ministering to the crowning figure the great embodiment of them all—the noble martyr, Lincoln.

The Monument will present three scenes in basso relievo. The first representing the firing on Fort Sumter, the second the Surrender of General Lee, and the third, the Congress amending the Constitution, abolishing slavery, and establishing civil rights.

Thus it will be seen that, while the most elaborate Monument in Europe is forty-five feet in height, has four equestrian life-size statues, and but one colossal figure, the "National Lincoln Monument" is to be 70 feet in height, with six equestrian and thirty-one pedestrian statues of colossal size, the least nine feet in height, while the figure of Lincoln, though in a sitting posture, measures full twelve feet.

This Monument, thus surpassing all the Monuments of the world, in its vast proportions and grandeur, is designed to be an enduring memorial of the times and events which gave lustre to the administration of the martyred Lincoln, transmitting from generation to generation, the history of the men who bore a conspicuous part, in

the Cabinet—in the field—in the national councils, and in all other stations official or otherwise—an eternal Sentinel, guarding the *era* of emancipation—an immortal Herald proclaiming to all the races of men, the nation's great civil and moral *reforms*—slavery blotted out from all her codes, and *equal civil rights* imbedded in her Constitution. In a word, a blendid bronze and granite portraiture of the final triumph of liberty and equality on American soil.

This Monument is not sectional, but is for the whole nation, and for all time, putting to record in enduring granite and imperishable bronze the great events in the great struggle for the national life, and representing the Union in the person of her prominent and patriotic citizens.

Here we behold the embodiment of the *true* ideas of justice, liberty, and equality. The sublime principles which underlie and pervade our American system, and to destroy which, the late rebellion culminated, and the assassin's hand was steeped in the blood of the martyr Lincoln.

Here, on American soil, this holy sisterhood *first*, in the history of our race, achieved their completest triumph and vindicated their celestial birth, and *there* on the grandest of earth's Monuments, the glorious group shall stand coronated with laurels won from all the ages.

It may here be stated that this Monument was projected previous to President Lincoln's death, and that he expressed himself much pleased with it and directed that the drawing be shown to the Secretary of State. "That he had traveled over Europe and was a judge of art."

After examining the plan, Mr. Seward said: "I have seen the principal Monuments in Europe, and I recollect nothing so rich and grand as that would be if carried out. In fact, Europe could not have such a Monument, for she has not such a history

Synopsis of Proceedings of the Association.

This Association was incorporated by act of Congress of date March 30, 1867.

In pursuance of the law of incorporation, the Trustees named in the act met in the District of Columbia, Senate Committee-room, on the evening of the same day, to wit, March 30, 1867, and organized.

At this their first meeting a Board of Managers was appointed, executive officers chosen, by-laws ordained, and resolutions expressive of the objects and promotive of the interests of the organization were adopted.

The By-Laws provide for annual meetings of the Association, to be held in the City of Washington, on the second Wednesday of January, and for special meetings at the call of the President.

The first special meeting of the Board of Managers was held July 13, 1867.

At this meeting the following resolutions were adopted ; after which the meeting adjourned to the 16th :

1st. An appeal to the people of the United States for funds to carry out the objects of the Association.

2d. An application to Congress for captured ordnance, from which to construct the bronze figures of the Monument.

3d. An appeal to the loyal newspapers of the country to lay before their million readers the proceedings of the Association, and to aid with their powerful voice this enterprise, so national in purpose, so glorious in accomplishment—a Monument commemorative of slavery extirpated from American soil—of universal liberty achieved—of the whole American people redeemed !

The adjourned meeting of the 16th had under consideration the model of the proposed Monument presented by Clark Mills, Esq., and adjourned without definite action thereon.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

In accordance with the rule of the Association appointing the second Wednesday of January in each year for the annual meeting

of the same, the Board of Managers assembled at the Senate Committee-room of the District of Columbia, January 8, 1868.

At this meeting the Secretary made his report, accompanied with a statement of the progress and prospects of the Association. The report and statement were, on motion, accepted, approved, and ordered to be placed on the files of the Association.

From this report it appears that the necessary expenses of organization, printing, &c., were defrayed by contributions from the Managers, and by subscription of members of the Senate and House of Representatives; that there were distributed to National Banks and postmasters, and other persons, 1,925 subscription books, and that forty thousand of these books, in addition to the first issue of ten thousand, will be needed to reach effectively all the channels of communication with the people which have been designated by the Board of Managers.

The officers, after careful consideration, appointed one traveling agent—W. H. Corkhill, of Iowa—who, it was believed, would be able not only to take up considerable subscriptions, but would also, by passing from State to State, give system and animation to all the other constituted agencies.

THE PROSPECTS THEN.

The manifestations favorable to complete success which may be mentioned are—

1st. The strong encouragement tendered from the very large number of persons who have been seen and conversed with on the subject.

2d. The plan adopted will reach so large a portion of the American people that, though the individual contributions be small, the aggregate added to the Freedmen's Fund will be ample for the construction of the main shaft of the Monument, the crowning figure of Abraham Lincoln, and all of the allegorical representations.

3d. Encouragement, that citizens of wealth and prominence, holding relations of personal friendship with the men to be represented in the Monument, and having intimate knowledge of the great work performed by them respectively, have indicated a willingness and desire to contribute to the construction of the principal figures. Such contributions, added to the donation of metal by the Government, will ensure the completion of this portion of the work.

4th. It is not doubted that a large majority of the adult population

of the United States desire to contribute to the proposed Monument and will do so, if opportunity be offered through a channel in which confidence can be placed; and it is reasonably certain that the *plan* adopted by the Board for laying the subject before the public, and in the selection of agents holding official relations to the Government, and the people, will inspire that confidence.

5th. It is believed that the steady systematic prosecution of the work as commenced, will place the enterprize beyond contingency, and enable the Association to decide upon, and commence the erection of a Monument, which will fully meet the expectations of the American people, and will be a truthful exponent of the most memorable event, which a nation's history unfolds or the world's annals record,—to wit: “The establishment of *national unity*, based on *universal liberty*.”

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD, HELD IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE ROOM, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

At this meeting the design for the National Lincoln Monument, by Clark Mills, Esq., was, in its general features, adopted, the details to remain subject to the Board of managers, to be decided upon from time to time, as the Board may deem advisable.

It was also decided that Abraham Lincoln should be the crowning figure on the Monument, and that there should be equestrian statues of Generals Grant, Sherman and Wadsworth.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, JULY 8, 1868.

At this meeting a resolution was adopted setting forth the National character of the Lincoln Monument Association, and urging all local Associations, having a similar object in view, to unite in a common effort to carry out this one great design. And especially, to solicit the co-operation of the “Freedmen's Memorial Monument Association” of St. Louis in furthering the objects of this Association.

The Board also adopted a resolution adding to the equestrian statues already ordered that of General O. O. Howard, and the following pedestrian statues: Chase, Stanton, Seward, Beecher, Simpson, Stewart, Bellows, Yateman, S. A. Douglas, and F. Douglass. The last as the representative of the liberated race.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

JAN. 13, 1869.—The Board of Managers convened, and, without action, adjourned over to January 21, 1869.

JAN. 21.—The Association met pursuant to adjournment, and the report of the officers and General Agent were presented and ordered to be placed on file. The Secretary read a letter from Hon. James E. Yateman in relation to the Freedmen's Monument Fund. Adjourned to meet on the 23d instant.

JAN. 23.—The Association met pursuant to adjournment. The Board of Managers and officers were reappointed, and a resolution that the officers of the Association shall be ex-officio members and officers of the Board of Managers was adopted.

The General Agent reported that the models of the statues of E. M. Stanton and Bishop Simpson had been completed, and that the artist was ready to proceed with the construction of other models, under the direction of the Association; whereupon, a resolution was adopted, that it was deemed expedient to continue the construction of models as fast as the requisite amount for each statue is pledged by responsible parties, and one-third of said amount paid into the treasury of the Association.

On motion, it was resolved that an equestrian statue of General G. H. Thomas be placed on the Monument; also a pedestrian statue of the late Thaddeus Stevens; also the figure of a Private Soldier; and that the work of woman be represented in the Monument by the statue of America caring for her disabled soldiers.

On motion, it was further resolved, that such of the National Banks as have not contributed to the Monument be especially requested to appoint an efficient agent, who will, for thirty days after the receipt of this resolution, receive donations from those doing business with the banks, and transmit collections to the Treasurer of the Association.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The report read at this meeting in relation to the Society's work is substantially as follows:

1st. Twenty-two thousand subscription books have been placed in the hands of postmasters in the States of California, Nevada, Oregon, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts,

Connecticut, and Michigan, and in the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Dacota, Montana, and Idaho; also of all registers and receivers of United States Land Offices, collectors and assessors of Internal Revenue, Governors of States and Territories, the presidents of each of the National Banks, the presiding officers of the Legislatures of each State and Territory which has assembled since November 1, 1868, agents of Freedmen's Bureau, and some unofficial persons.

2d. The circulation of 24,000 copies of the National Lincoln Monument Paper, a small monthly, issued chiefly for the purpose of advertising the Monument, acknowledging contributions thereto, and, by a monthly exhibit of the progress of the work, awakening an interest therein.

3d. The prompt transmission of premiums to those entitled, and the grateful acknowledgment of all contributions sent.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT.

The practical realized results of the labor of the General Agent are seen in the collections of the Special Funds, as stated in the Appendix. But the advantages to be expected from this agency will be better appreciated by the following brief synopsis of his report to the Board of Managers:

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT.

Mr. Corkhill states that he has had full consultation with the officers and managers of the National Memorial Monument Association, who are desirous of, and have agreed to combine their funds with ours, upon the condition that said funds shall be applied to the construction of the upper section of the Monument, to wit: the statue of Abraham Lincoln and the surrounding allegorical figures, and to be designated as the Freedmen's portion of the Monument. This proposition has been acceded to by this Association, and the President, Hon. James Harlan, has been fully authorized and requested to complete the negotiation for the transfer of the funds, by which about \$20,000—a sum sufficient or nearly so to complete said section—will be realized.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The cost of an equestrian statue, exclusive of the metal which is furnished by the Government, is \$12,000, and of a pedestrian statue, \$6,000.

The special friends of the following-named persons to be represented in the Monument have been consulted by the General Agent, and he has, in each instance, received assurance from responsible sources that the requisite amounts, to complete the figures respectively, will be promptly contributed when required for use, to-wit:

U. S. Grant, equestrian ; Wm. T. Sherman, equestrian ; O. O. Howard, equestrian ; Edwin M. Stanton, pedestrian ; Salmon P. Chase, pedestrian ; Matthew Simpson, pedestrian ; Henry Ward Beecher, pedestrian ; H. W. Bellows, pedestrian ; James E. Yate-man, pedestrian ; George H. Stuart, pedestrian.

No special effort has yet been made in behalf of the other figures selected for the Monument, but there is every reason to believe that these can be provided for in like manner, it being competent under regulation of the Association for each contributor to designate the fund to which his contribution shall be applied, and a special fund being set apart under the name of each statue.

THE WORK OF WOMAN.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society, of St. Louis, earnestly recommended that the work of woman in support of the national cause should be represented in the Monument. And in response to this most reasonable request of the noble women of America, who by their self-denying devotion to the Union cause, contributed so materially to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers, and so much to the moral power of the Nation, the Board has adopted a colossal bronze statue of America caring for her disabled soldiers.

SOURCES OF REVENUE AND WORK TO BE DONE.

The donation by the Government of metal sufficient to complete the whole of the figures, together with the collections on the special funds, will contribute much to defray the principal cost of the Monument, leaving the granite foundations and column, with the current expenses, to be paid from the general fund.

For this fund we rely upon general collections from the whole people. The field as yet unoccupied consists of the Southern States, the officers of the army and navy, the churches, literary organizations, municipal and railroad corporations, the Posts of the Grand Army, and all similar organizations throughout the country.

The premiums offered give effective aid to collections, and induce

new efforts in the various localities where they are distributed. It is deemed advisable that a special appeal be made to such of the National Banks as have hitherto failed to contribute. A few of these Banks have responded liberally.

To give additional vigor to the work and increased interest in its progress, there must be a larger correspondence, the distribution of more premiums, and the publication and circulation of a large monthly edition of the Monument Paper. These measures, together with the active work of the general agent, will, it is believed, awaken a more general interest and ensure a more satisfactory progress.

UNION AND ENERGY WILL SECURE SUCCESS.

But in order to early and complete success there must be thought and action, persistent and untiring. In short, the consummation of this great work is a question to be determined on a practical business basis simply, the putting forth effort, equal to the grand result to be attained.

Since the last report there are three other models completed, making five now ready to be cast in bronze, and the attention of the Board is especially invited to the policy of proceeding with these models as rapidly as the special funds will warrant, and whenever the entire amount for any particular statue shall have been paid in, to have it completed in bronze and located in some conspicuous place in this city until the Monument be ready for its reception.

DONATION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is a ground of especial encouragement, and calculated to inspire confidence in the public mind, that there is no longer any obstacle to the completion of the statues as they are modeled, since Congress has, by act passed July 15th, 1870, authorized the Secretary of War to furnish to the Association the bronze, from time to time, as it may be needed thus altogether removing the previous restriction; and nothing now remains in the way of complete success, but the timely, vigorous, united effort of all the agencies that have been brought into requisition for the construction of this greatest and grandest of earth's Monuments.

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN SELECTED.

Of the distinguished agencies to be represented on the Monument we may say, in a word, that they were all indispensable, and each

contributed that which was of inestimable value to the grand result to be commemorated.

It were needless to recount the part performed by the great trio in the Cabinet; on whom devolved such momentous responsibilities in the conduct of the war. Their deeds are before the world. These attest, stronger than any words, their eminent fitness for the position to which Lincoln's intuition had assigned them.

Fort Sumpter has been fired on, and the great rebellion stands revealed, based on the bold idea—"cotton is king," "whose potent arm sways England's commerce." That arm must be severed—Southern ports must be closed.

The country needs a master spirit, skilled in diplomacy, who will understand to deal with England's ministry, and hold her hands until our preparedness shall teach her to acquiesce in a blockade which may stir up in her own streets a war for bread. Lives there a man gifted with powers equal to such a task? Lincoln's intuition has discerned him, and William H. Seward's diplomatic skill bids England hold—till he has circumscribed her commerce. No wonder that the superhuman task, performed by such a man, should have stirred the assassin's heart to mete to him a fate akin to that which doomed the life of Lincoln.

But the rebellion assumes a magnitude scarce dreamed of at the first. This is a gigantic struggle. The sinews of war must be supplied. Where is the mind equal to the emergency? Lincoln has divined it. Being unable to borrow, Salmon P. Chase declares, "To crush out this rebellion money must be had, or money shall be made." We'll create a currency. Congress will legalize it, and the Government will reckon in the number of the disloyal him who dares discredit it. Hence the origin of greenbacks, now so nearly on a par with gold.

But Congress, the war power of the Government, is not a unit. Her province is deliberation, not execution. There is needed a heart and head, stern, vigilant, and capable of instant decision and action. Where shall we find the man for the crisis? Lincoln has already found him. Hear his description of him—"I can go to sleep at night, and know where to find Stanton in the morning."

Edwin M. Stanton discovers resources equal to the great occasion, and proves the guiding-spirit through all the fearful storm of a rebellion which has no parallel in history.

Of these three illustrious statesmen it may be said: Theirs is their country's history—no Monument can more emblazon it. A nation's gratitude will assign to each of these a place near to the much-loved Lincoln.

CHRISTIAN AND SANITARY COMMISSION.

But Christian philanthropy finds war's battle-field a theater for the exhibition of her deeds of love.

The private soldier, endeared to his country by danger defied, and toil and watching and hunger endured in her cause, has fallen bleeding, and needs more care than the country in her sore conflict can bestow. The volunteer, the Union's brave, who fell into rank at the call of freedom, to save the Nation's life, has yielded up his own, and as that life is ebbing fast away he needs the solace which religion gives, a voice to whisper to him of the better land.

In those beautiful charities, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, these wants are generously supplied. The sick and wounded are cared for, every form of suffering alleviated, and a voice, gentle as a mother's, whispers in the dying soldier's ears the sweet promises of Heaven.

How many a soldier owes his life to the timely interposition of these Christian charities, and how will he exult when he learns that the benefactors who originated those blessed agencies—Stewart, Bellows, and Yateman, will have a place on the Monument beside the Nation's Lincoln.

THE LOYAL PULPIT.

Amid the din of arms, the pulpit's voice is heard pleading, in Heaven's name, the cause of freedom. Impatient of delay it chides with Lincoln's self and urges him, in liberty's sacred name, and in his country's majesty and might, to rise and strike the monster slavery down.

Among the many loyal voices whose was more distinctly heard than Simpson's? Whose thrilled the Nation's heart with more electric fire than Henry Ward Beecher's? These truly represent a "Loyal Pulpit." These worthily shall take their stand upon the Nation's Monument.

U. S. GRANT.

A startling rebellion is stalking through the land astonishing the

world by its magnitude, and appalling the race with its avowed purpose to rivet and extend slavery.

This rebellion, at first regarded as so insignificant that it could be trampled down in three months, has grown into giant proportions through three years, and the seventy-five thousand volunteer corps—deemed sufficient to strangle it—enlarged to armies numbering more than half a million, are now in deadly conflict with the herculean foe, emboldened by our frequent reverses.

The disasters of the first and second Bull Run, of Chickahominy and Chickamauga, of Harper's Ferry surrendered and Washington threatened, have at length stirred the Nation's heart, and opened the Nation's eyes to the reality and extent of the great struggle for the Nation's life.

But wisdom in the Cabinet is impotent, without generalship in the field. For what avails wise legislation, prudent counsels, and far-reaching statesmanship without corresponding generalship?

The country in its dark hour of greatest peril and trial casts about for a soldier whose genius has been aroused to energy by the triumphant spirit of liberty, which throbs in the great heart of our American continent—whose boldness leaps the rubrics of military science, and whose intuitions heed not the formula of tactics—whose heroic bravery is an earnest that all possibilities will be conquered—whose wise prudence is a guaranty that impossibilities will not be attempted—whose sleepless vigilance is an all-pervading presence—whose provident forecast will anticipate the soldier's need—whose unvarying kindness will win the soldier's heart, and whose *simple faith* in the issue of the pending conflict is an *assurance* in the breast of the entire command of a glorious victory.

But where shall we find the union of such distinguished endowments, so essential to great achievements and triumphant success? Belmont, Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga have penned his shining record and illustrated his soldierly qualities, and pointed out unmistakably the man in the person of the quiet, unostentatious, U. S. Grant.

Introduced to his country by his deeds of heroic valor, she turns to him her great loving heart, bestows upon him her fullest confidence, exalts him to the command of all her armies, and invests him with almost dictatorial powers.

Commissioned Lieutenant General and charged with the sole

conduct of the war, he shows himself equal to his higher responsibilities and more enlarged command by his all-comprehensive plan of the grand final campaign, embracing the entire area of the Confederacy, and concerting the movement of all the armies under one policy, a plan developing strategy which *compels* the rebellion to gather up its great life into its chief citadel, and then with inextricable folds and ever contracting coil, crushes all that life away. In a word, "fights out the *great* battle on the *one* line," secures the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, and places before the world Gen. U. S. Grant as the noble compeer of any General of any age.

SHERMAN.

But the rebellion's heart exults with confidence in his secure mountain fastnesses, and in his inaccessible and interminable sea coasts. The country needs a soldier whose far-reaching out-look takes in the entire field of operations—whose electric genius strikes from him the shackles of the schools—whose mind is rapid in conception, calm in execution, and boundless in resources—whose patriotism is a living-inspiring principle—whose peerless honor and unselfish nature is an abiding trust, and whose strategy can fetter the rebellion's huge body, while the deadly blow is struck at his great head.

And has not the counsel—which spread out this glorious land, which piled our snow-clad mountains, dug our Lake Superiors, and poured our Father of Waters, designed that *this*—earth's grandest theatre shall be radiant, too, with earth's brightest genius?

The night unveils the stars, and the gloom of Shiloh's thickest darkness reveals the country's brightest constellation. In that dark night the battle-storm is raging, a surcharged cloud flings a bolt, it pierces a soldier's hand, and reveals the hero's heart. There stands disclosed Wm. T. Sherman, the brilliant compeer of the country's greatest soldier, pointed out by the finger of Providence for the country's most arduous and perilous enterprise.

THOMAS.

But while the resistless Sherman presses eastward and coastward, draws his fearful coil about Atlanta, and feels for the heart of the Confederacy, there is need of a soul, grand in its own imperturbable repose, to guard the gateway of the West, and, Gibraltar-like,

break the fury of the surging rebellion in its western flow, and cause its most impetuous assault to recoil in overwhelming destruction upon itself.

The disasters of Chickamauga reveal the lion-hearted one, who alone arrests the progress of the enemy and saves the Army of the Cumberland, in the person of the noble and heroic Thomas.

SHERIDAN.

But in an offensive war, upon a vast scale, the theatre of which nature has defended by impassible rivers and inaccessible mountains, there is need not only of generalship, but of equestrianship. The exigency demands the bold trooper, the dashing cavalier, the winged horseman, whose *elan* bounds rivers, whose *emprise* scales mountains, whose dispatch gains time, whose celerity annihilates space, whose flaming enthusiasm fires his command with resistless valor, whose martial daring renders it, like himself, insensible to danger, and whose startling swoop captures the keys to the enemy's strongholds.

But has nature united such traits? Can Europe boast such a soldier? or does history record such a cavalryman?

It remains for America to produce him, for the rebellion to arouse him, for Stone River, Missionary Ridge, and Shenandoah Valley to herald to the world the most gallant and brilliant cavalry commander of the age, in the person of Phil. H. Sheridan.

O. O. HOWARD.

But in our Southern land—the fairest portion of Freedom's inheritance—slavery lifts its brazen front, and in the name of Democracy, and with the plea of State rights, claims the right to outrage every right of man. Slavery to secure its usurpation of the body, claims, as an incident, the right to put out the eyes of the mind, and legislates the slave into degrading ignorance, that it may the more effectually doom him to hopeless bondage.

But “freedom to worship God,” the birthright of every American, and freedom to enslave man, “made in the image of God,” are deadly antagonisms, and cannot co-exist.

Slavery has instigated the great rebellion, and boldly fathers its fratricidal war. But, God be ever praised! the rebellion is conquered, slavery is buried beyond the power of resurrection, and Lincoln, “though dead yet speaketh, and in authoritative words of

majesty and might—whose thunder-tones reverberating round the globe are death-knells in the ear of tyranny—hushes the voice of the oppressor, and bids “four millions of oppressed go free.”

But where is the noble, faithful soul to assume the burden of the emancipated race, and act the guardian to the Nation’s ward? Where is the mind so lofty as to stoop to this down-trodden mass of ignorance and helplessness, and, by pouring in the blessed light of knowledge, lift it from indigence and want to independence and comfort, with the full consciousness of manhood’s dignity and right? Where, in the bright constellation of heroes brought to light by the dark, dark night of the four year’s rebellion, shall we find the Christian hero—the highest, noblest style of man—ever ready to lay his victorious laurels down at the cross of the meek and lowly One?

Fair Oaks points out the peerless soul, whose sublime patriotism interposed his own right arm to ward the blow aimed at his country’s heart, and Gettysburg and Sherman’s grand campaign illustrate the pure heroism and able generalship on the one hand, and the Christian fortitude and unostentatious piety on the other, of him whom Heaven designed and so eminently fitted for this especial work, in the person of the pure, earnest, generous, and much-loved O. O. Howard. The noble hero, whose tenantless sleeve with mute impressiveness shall ever speak to the Nation’s heart, is surely most worthy to grace the Nation’s Monument.

JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

But among our heroic leaders, the great and the good, to whom, under God, we owe the salvation of the country, there was one who, passed the age of military service, owed the country no military duty.

Turning his eyes away from a home of abounding luxury and elegant ease, he fixes his thought only upon his country’s good, and stands up a noble volunteer.

A holier ambition than military glory animates his whole being, for not his country’s aggrandizement but his country’s imperiled life takes hold of his heart, and rouses to vigorous action every energy of his manly soul.

He postpones the proffered dignity of governing the Empire State to the self-imposed duty of serving the Union, and turning a deaf ear to the voice of New York, asking his consent to be in-

vested with her highest honors, he listens to his country's calls in the darkest hour of her peril and need, and hastens to her rescue.

Created Military Governor of the Nation's Capital, and chosen the bosom friend of the Nation's Lincoln, he forgoes this almost regal power, this high trust and honor, and impelled by the impulse of an exalted patriotism, he courts the hardship and privation, the exposure and peril of the camp and the field, joins the "iron man" the Nation's chosen captain in the grand and final "on to Richmond," and in the battle of the Wilderness plunges into the thickest of the fight, and to save the Nation's life he offers up his own.

The world's annals furnish no more striking instance of a veritable impersonation of the sentiment—

"It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country."

The Nation's history boasts no nobler example of pure unselfish patriotism, and the Nation's salvation claimed no nobler sacrifice than that of Gen. James S. Wadsworth.

LINCOLN.

In the presence of Liberty's Protomartyr, the crowning figure of the Monument, we sit reverently and silently down. Abraham Lincoln as the representative of the final triumph of a great principle, cannot die, nor will the fruits of his life nor the victory sealed by his martyr-death be limited to the land of his birth.

As the telegraph thrilled the heart of the race with the shock of Lincoln's fall by an assassin's blow, the world felt that it had lost a friend, and the dwellers upon the Ganges, the Nile, and the Danube, as well as upon our own Father of Waters, muttered indignant wrath against "the assassin fiend" who, in the person of the world's benefactor, had stabbed humanity itself.

The first emotion is passed, and the race are in tears, orphaned is all mankind, and they of every land in their felt sense of grief, adopt the utterance prophetic, nor verified till now of England's chiefest bard: "Then you and I and all the world fell down." This is no fancy sketch. The letters and dispatches which, on the occasion of Lincoln's death, poured in upon the Government from the four quarters of the globe, show how dearly the race loved him, and how sincerely it bewailed his untimely end.

He needs not our laudation, for the world has conspired to eulo-

gize his memory and eternize his fame. Hear the eloquent voices of condolence and sympathy, of praise and eulogy, which have come to us from every civilized nation under heaven.

England speaks through her Queen and Parliament, representing her Government :

“ It is my duty to convey to the Government of the United States the assurance that the Government, the Parliament, and the Nation are affected by a unanimous feeling of abhorrence of the atrocious crime, the assassination of the late President Lincoln, and sympathy for the Government and people of the United States on this sad occasion.”—*Russell*.

House of Lords, through Lords Derby and Stratford :

“ In expressing our sorrow and indignation at the atrocious crime by which the United States have been deprived of their Chief Magistrate, your Lordships will only follow the universal feeling of sympathy which has been expressed from one end of the Kingdom to the other.”—*Derby*.

“ The expression of our sympathy, not confined to associations in every part of the country, now assumes the more solemn character of a Parliamentary condolence, confirmed by the unanimous consent of both Houses, and crowned by the gracious participation of the sovereign.”—*Stratford*.

House of Commons, through Sir G. Grey and Disraeli :

“ From every part of this country, from every class, but one voice has been heard—one of abhorrence for the crime and of sympathy for the country which has this great loss to mourn ; and it is not only among men connected with the people of the United States, by origin, language, and blood, that these feelings prevail, but I believe that every country in Europe is giving expression to the same sentiments, and sending the same message to the Government of the United States.”—*Grey*.

“ We bewail the catastrophe at Washington—we shudder at the means by which it was accomplished. In the character of the victim, and in the accessories of his last moments, there is something which touches the heart of nations, and appeals to the domestic sentiment of mankind. In relation to President Lincoln all must agree that, in one of the severest trials which ever tested the moral qualities of man, he fulfilled his duty with simplicity and strength. In expressing our profound sympathy with the citizens of the United States on the untimely end of their elected chief, let us unite in the fervent hope that that young nation, rich with the accumulated wisdom acquired in its perilous struggle, will be enabled so to renew its career of power and prosperity as to contribute to the general happiness of mankind.”—*Disraeli*.

Lord Russel, in transmitting to this Government copies of the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament and the Queen's most gracious answer, adds that “ the addresses expressed the sentiment

of the whole British nation on the deplorable assassination of the late President of the United States."

England speaks through the press representing her people :

"For Abraham Lincoln one cry of universal regret will be raised all over the civilized earth.

"Abraham Lincoln was great not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will describe the power of intellect by which he guided himself and his country through such a crisis—but by the simple natural strength and grandeur of his character. He seemed to arrive, by the instinct of a noble, unselfish, and manly nature, at the very ends which the highest of political genius, the longest of political experience, could have done no more than reach. He bore himself fearlessly in danger, calmly in difficulty, modestly in success. The world was at last beginning to know how good, and in the best sense, how great a man he was.

"Reluctant enemies were just beginning to break into eulogy over his magnanimity and mercy when the dastard hand of a vile murderer destroyed his noble and valuable life.

"Abraham Lincoln lived long enough to accomplish his great patriotic work, and then he became its martyr.

"The assassin's weapon has made sure for him an immortal place in history.

"Nothing else was needed to sanctify the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln to the people of the United States, and to all lovers of freedom throughout the world, than this his martyr-death. Raised from the ranks of the common people to take upon himself the responsibility of the most gigantic struggle the world has ever witnessed between the forces of freedom and slavery, he guided the destinies of his country with unwavering hand through all the terrors and dangers of the conflict, and placed her so high and safe among the nations of the world, that the votaries of despotism dare no longer question the strength and majesty of freedom."

England speaks through her Universities :

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

"We the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge, cordially share those sentiments of indignation which have been called forth throughout England by the intelligence of the sad catastrophe at Washington, and we beg leave to present to your countrymen this respectful tribute of our sympathy and condolence with them in the great loss which they have sustained, and the abhorrence with which we, together with the whole civilized world, regard the assassination of the President of the United States."—*To Hon. C. F. Adams, &c.*

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

"We the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford request you Excellency to convey to the Government and people of the

United States the assurance of our sincere condolence on the occasion of the appalling calamity which has recently befallen your country. The departure of the University on this occasion from its invariable practice will afford an additional proof, if any were required, of the strength and genuineness of the feelings which this atrocious crime has evoked from all classes and all shades of political opinions from the sovereign downward throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. Given under the common seal."—*To his Excellency C. F. Adams, &c.*

England speaks through her Dependencies, which girdle the entire globe:

ASIA.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

"This meeting desires to place on record the horror with which they, in common with all ranks and classes of her Majesty's subjects, view the assassination of the late Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, and the deep sympathy which they feel for the people of that country under the great national calamity which this event has brought upon them."

MEETING OF RESIDENTS OF CALCUTTA.

"*Resolved*, That we, residents of Calcutta, India, desire to add our testimony of respect and of sorrow to that which has been, and is now, being expressed in various parts of the world for Abraham Lincoln, the justly honored and beloved President of the United States, martyred in the hour of his triumph for us and for humanity.

"*Resolved*, That with our grief is merged a grateful satisfaction at the general outburst of sympathy which seems to come from every region in which Christianity has found a home or mission."

AFRICA.

MEETING OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF CAPE TOWN.

"*Resolved*, That this board desire to convey an expression of the deep sorrow which the painful intelligence from Washington has inspired, of the profound sympathy with the great people who have lost their Chief Magistrate, and abhorrence of the dastardly act which deprived President Lincoln of life."

CAPE COAST.

"We, the undersigned, representing the natives of this portion of Africa, as well as persons of the race residents here, desire to show, by the expression of our sorrow for the death of President Lincoln, and our hearty abhorrence of the manner in which that death was brought about, that we are able to appreciate the benefits that our race has derived from the events that have occurred during the administration of that great and good man. We beg to assure the American people that all true sons of Africa will

mourn for the cruel and untimely fate of President Lincoln, whose destiny it was to be ruler over your mighty nation at a time when events took place having such immense importance for the children of Africa.”—*Signed John Aggony, King of Cape Coast; Quow Attah, Chief of Donasie; Koffer Affudie, King of Anamaboe; Henry Arquah, King of Winnebah; Charles Bannesman, on behalf of the people of the eastern districts of the gold coast of Africa.*

AMERICA.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

“The intelligence of the perpetration of the atrocious outrage by which the United States has been deprived of their Chief Magistrate has filled all classes of the community in this Province with awe and horror.”

“Immediately upon the confirmation of the sad news, I gave directions, in conjunction with the Lieutenant General commanding her Majesty’s troops in this Province, that at all civil and military stations the flags should be hoisted half-mast high.

“I shall feel much obliged if you will take a fitting opportunity of communicating, on the part of this Government, their profound sympathy with the Government and citizens of the United States at the loss which they have sustained.”

“*Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*

“The startling and painful intelligence which has lately reached us of the atrocious crime that has deprived the United States of its Chief Magistrate, has awakened here, as elsewhere in her Majesty’s dominions, the liveliest feeling of detestation of the act and of sympathy with the nation.

“*Resolved, unanimously,* That this House has with deep regret heard of the act of atrocity by which the late President of the United States was suddenly deprived of life, and the House hereby tender to the people of the United States this expression of sincere sympathy at the calamitous event.

“G. C. ANDERSON, *Speaker.*”

FRANCE.

France speaks through her Government:

“DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

“The news of the crime of which President Lincoln has recently become the victim has caused to the Imperial Government a profound sentiment of indignation, and I desire to apprise you without delay of the sorrowful emotion we have felt, and in conformity with the will of the Emperor, to render merited homage to the great citizen whose loss the United States deplore.

“In Abraham Lincoln force of character was allied with loftiness of principle, therefore his vigorous spirit never quailed before the terrible trials reserved for his Government.

“At the moment when an atrocious crime snatched him from the mission which he filled with the sense of religious duty, he enjoyed the consciousness that the triumph of his policy was definitively assured. History will not hesitate to place him in the rank of those who have done most honor to their country.”

By order of the Emperor I transmit this dispatch. France will unanimously take share in this thought of the Emperor.—*De Shuys*.

His Excellency M. Vuitry, Minister President of the Council of State :

Gentlemen of the Senate : In pursuance of the orders of the Emperor, I have the honor to communicate to the Senate the dispatch addressed by the Minister of Foreign affairs on the occasion of the death of President Lincoln—in uniting together to brand with reprobation a horrible crime the Emperor—the great bodies of the State, and France in its totality will give to the Republic of the United States a fresh testimony of their sincere sympathy. Mr. Lincoln placed at the head of the American Nation, had passed through the most afflicting trials that could befall a government founded on liberty. It was at the moment when victory presented itself, not as a signal of conquest but as the means of reconciliation, that a crime obscure in its causes destroyed the existence of that citizen, placed so high by the choice of his countrymen.

There can, therefore, be but one voice in this body to join in the ideas expressed by order of the Emperor in the name of a generous policy and of humanity.

CORPS LEGISLATIF.

His Excellency Rouher, Minister of State :

Gentlemen : An odious crime has plunged in mourning a people composed of our allies and friends. The news of that odious act has produced throughout the civilized world a sentiment of indignation and horror. Mr. Abraham Lincoln has displayed in the struggle which convulsed his country that calm firmness and that invincible energy which belong to strong minds. After the victory he had shown himself generous moderate and conciliatory.

The deep emotion and elevated sympathies which are being displayed in Europe are a consolation, and an encouragement, the Emperor's government has sent to Washington, the expression of a legitimate homage to the memory of an illustrious Statesman, torn from the Government of the States by an execrable assassination.

“PRESIDENT SCHNEIDER—*Gentlemen* : I wish to be the interpreter of your thought in expressing the grief and indignation which we have all felt on learning the news of the bloody death of President Lincoln. That execrable crime has revolted all that is noble in the heart of France. The Emperor, the public bodies, and France from one end to the other, are unanimous in their sentiments of reprobation for a detestable crime, in their homage

to a great political character, and in their ardent wishes for the re-establishment of concord among the great and patriotic American nation.

“ Having been called to the direction of public affairs at an ever memorable crisis, Mr. Lincoln has always proved himself fully equal to his difficult mission.

“ His last acts worthily crown the life of an honest man and a good citizen ; and let us hope that his spirit and his sentiments may survive him.”

France speaks through seventy-four of her Deputies.

“ MR. BIGELOW, MINISTER, &C. : In presence of the misfortune which has just fallen upon the American Republic, united from the bottom of our hearts with the American citizens, we desire to express to them our admiration of the great people who have destroyed the last vestiges of slavery, and for Lincoln, the glorious martyr to duty.” Signed by Jules Favre, Carnot, Blanc, Arago, and seventy others.

The voice of the French press :

“ The Old and the New Worlds are mourning Abraham Lincoln’s death. With the theory of providential men, we begin with Washington to end with Lincoln. It is because he has been devoted to liberty, even to martyrdom, that Lincoln is lamented in the two worlds, and that he has his appointed place by the side of Washington.”

“ Many of our friends, faithful interpreters of liberal opinion, call upon us to open a subscription to erect a Monument to Abraham Lincoln. Men like Lincoln, of whatever country, are the glory of their time ; but we believe that in this case the initiative ought to be left to the United States. They will take it beyond all doubt. The Avenir National will open a subscription at its offices, and will subscribe its name at the head of the first list.”

“ The horrible outrage committed in the United States has excited in France and throughout Europe a unanimous feeling of sorrow and indignation. The death of Mr. Lincoln is a cause of mourning for all civilization. The last speech of Mr. Lincoln is a summary of generous sentiments. ‘ The hope of a just peace.’ A just peace ! That expression, which embodies an entire policy, might be engraved upon his tomb.”

“ Yesterday, in the first moment of stupor, we doubted the news ; to-day there is no possible room for doubt. The President of the United States has been assassinated ! Abraham Lincoln is dead ! The destroyer of slavery has paid for his victory with his blood. His life revealed the virtues of the citizen, and his death makes him one of the greatest men of his time. He will be admired in history as the restorer of the Union, and will be likened to that great man by whom it was founded.”

PRUSSIA.

Prussia speaks through her Government :

“The Royal Government is profoundly moved by the intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln, and cannot forbear to express to the Government of the United States the sincere sympathy of the Royal Government with the great loss that this crime has inflicted upon them.”—*Bismarck*.

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

“To Mr. Judd, Minister, &c.:

“Sir : We, the undersigned members of the Prussian House of Deputies, beg you to accept the expression of our profoundest sympathy in the severe loss the Government and people of the United States have suffered in the death of President Lincoln, and alike the expression of our deepest horror at the shocking crime to which he fell a victim.

“Sir, living among us, you are a witness of the heartfelt sympathy which the people of Germany have ever preserved for the people of the United States during this long and severe conflict ; you have seen how confident our faith has ever been in the final triumph of the great cause and the restoration of the Union in all its greatness.”—*Signed by Dr. Frese, von Kathen, Baron von Vairst, and two hundred and fifty others.*

MR. JUDD TO MR. SEWARD.

“All the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the King’s chiefest officials, and many of the distinguished men of science and letters, have come to express their regard and condolence. As the details of the horrible crime become known, the interest and excitement in every circle increases. The public journals here and elsewhere are entirely filled with it. One intense and spontaneous burst of sorrow and indignation is ringing throughout Germany, and every one, high and low, is eager to bear testimony of his admiration and grief for a great and good man departed. Whatever may have been done in the United States, Mr. Lincoln is being canonized in Europe ; a like unanimity of eulogy by sovereigns, parliaments, corporate bodies, by the people and by all public journals, was never before witnessed on this continent. The American people stand forth greater than ever in the eyes of Germany and Europe.”—*N. B. Judd, Minister, &c.*

AUSTRIA.

Austria speaks through her Government :

“The Imperial Government could not receive the news of this horrible event without the deepest indignation, and the crime of which Mr. Lincoln was the victim has inspired the Government of his Majesty the Emperor, with the most sincere grief.”—*Count Meysenbug.*

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

"Gentlemen : The news of the tragic fate which has befallen the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, through a murderous hand, at the very moment when the cause of freedom and humanity was victorious has, I believe I may announce, deeply moved all circles and all classes of society in our fatherland. It well becomes this House which represents the population of Austria, to express its sympathy for the tragic fate of Abraham Lincoln who has risen out of the people to be placed at the head of the greatest State."

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF AUSTRIA.

Mr. Secretary : I can scarcely find words to express my consternation at the news of the tragic event which deprived President Lincoln of his life. No one participates more sincerely than I do in lamenting the sad catastrophe that has filled the American nation with mourning. It is my painful duty, to announce the sad news to my august court. It will certainly be received with a feeling of affliction, and the entire Austrian nation will sympathize deeply with the American people in their distress, for the great calamity which has overwhelmed them."—*Wydenbrack.*

Mr. Motley to Mr. Seward.

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, VIENNA.

"The news of the great tragedy which has brought desolation upon our country reached Vienna on the 26th. I shall not even attempt to picture the consternation which the event has caused throughout the civilized world, nor to describe the anguish which it has excited in the heart of every loyal American whether at home or abroad."

"I know that one should avoid the language of exaggeration, so natural when a man eminent in station and lofty characteristics is suddenly taken away, yet I may venture the opinion that the name of Abraham Lincoln will be cherished so long as we have a history, as one of the greatest benefactors to the human race that has ever lived."—*Motley, Minister, &c.*

RUSSIA.

Russia speaks :

PRINCE GORTCHACOW TO MR. CLAY, MINISTER, &c.

"St. Petersburg.

"Mr. Minister : In informing you in the name of the Imperial Cabinet of the profound indignation excited by the assassination of the President of the United States, and the heartfelt sympathy which the American Government and people have met with among us in this their national grief, I was certain of having expressed the sentiments of his Majesty the Emperor. Scarcely has my august master returned to his dominions when he orders me to testify to you his grief at this painful event. The Emperor joins in the unanimous regrets which encircle the memory of the eminent statesman snatched away so suddenly and in so terrible a manner from his noble

career. His Imperial Majesty requests us to transmit, in his name, the assurance of his living and deep sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Lincoln."—*Gortchacow*.

MR. CLAY TO MR. SEWARD.

"*Legation of the United States, St. Petersburg.*

"*Sir* : I know not how to express my grief for the loss of our great and good President Lincoln, and my indignation at the crime of which he is the victim. The ambassadors of France and England called in person, and those who did not do so wrote letters full of admiration for the virtues of the late President and horror at the crime of his assassination. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine sent his aid-de-camp, Gen. Greigg ; Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Helen sent Baron Rosen, and his Imperial Highness the Prince d'Oldenburg called in person, all to utter sentiments of sorrow and sympathy with the American Government and people. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Helen has invited me to call upon her informally, with a view of giving us further evidence of her kind feelings and admiration of our nation and its progressive cause.

"These sentiments of esteem and sadness lead me to the hope that the martyrdom of our noble friend will, at home and abroad, consecrate in the hearts of all men the principles of liberty and self-government for which Lincoln lived and died."

SPAIN.

Spain speaks through her Department of State :

"*Palace.*

"I beg to make known the sentiments of profound indignation which the sad events you announce have produced in the mind of her Majesty the Queen and in that of her Government."—*L. Arrazola*.

To the Charge, &c., of U. S.

"*Department of State, Bureau of Political Affairs, Madrid.*

"*Most Excellent Sir* : By her Majesty's orders, and for the instruction of the department under your charge, I transmit to your excellency copies of the resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives sympathizing with the United States and deploring the abominable crime committed upon the person of your worthy President, Mr. Abraham Lincoln."—*Miguel Bannelos*.

PALACE OF THE SENATE.

"The Senate in session this day has unanimously resolved that it sympathises with the United States in the profound grief caused by the death of its worthy President, Abraham Lincoln."—*Juan de Sevilla, Secretary*.

PALACE OF CONGRESS.

"The House of Deputies in session yesterday unanimously resolved that it sympathises with the United States in the profound grief caused by the death of its worthy President, Abraham Lincoln. This we communicate

for the information of her Majesty's Government and subsequent action."—*Rafael Chacon*.

“*Presidency of the Cabinet of Ministers, Madrid.*”

“*Sir*: The horrible crime committed on the person of the President of the United States has caused a painful and profound sensation in the Spanish nation, which is united to that great Republic by the ties of a true friendship and a cordial sympathy.”—*The Duke of Valencia*.

The Charge, &c., of U. S.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

“*Senators*; It seems just that the Senate should manifest, expressly and spontaneously, its profound sorrow and regret at an event as terrible as it has been unexpected—an event which has left on the minds of Senators, as upon those of all the civilized world, a deep furrow of execration. All peoples in both hemispheres rise with one voice to condemn the crime which has blackened the brilliant pages of that wonderful war just resulting in peace—and that peace owing to the efforts, the constancy, and the skill with which the lamented Mr. Lincoln has directed those events.”—*Count of Vistahermosa*.

The President of the Senate then said from the chair:

“I am certain that the Senate authorizes me at this moment—and with the Senate all Spaniards of the provinces beyond the seas and of the peninsula—to declare that the impression produced by the horrible crime committed against the President of the Republic of the United States has been unanimous, and that we join ourselves to the manifestations which the civilized world is now making on account of this sad event, desiring solemnly to make known the sincere wishes of Spain for the prosperity and peace of the American Republic.”—*Marquis of Duero*.

DEBATE IN THE SPANISH CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES.

“When other Governments and Parliaments are making manifestations on account of this horrible event, it seems natural that in the Spanish Parliament—in the Parliament of the Nation which, by Cuba and Porto Rico, is neighbor to the United States something should be said.

“That country which has been great in peace has not been less great in war. In that war, perhaps the most gigantic which history records, it seems indeed that, in order so immense a pyramid of corpses should be grandly crowned, it was necessary that the body of the President of the United States should fall by the ball of an assassin.”—*Senor Lasala*.

The President of the Cabinet of Ministers said:

“The Government associates itself to the motion made by the deputy, and would wish that the whole House and all Spain should manifest these same sentiments, not only because this is just, but also on account of the reciprocity of sentiments which ought to exist between the American nation and Spain. The abominable crime, of which the illustrious personage who presided over the American Union has been the victim, is a thing which

must wound painfully the fibres of all who have any sentiments of morality, and profoundly all those who have any political instinct."—*Duke of Valencia and Senor Clavos.*

SPAIN ANDALUSIA.

"Jerez de la Frontera.

"To the Vice President: When the hand of the assassin put an end to the existence of the illustrious Lincoln, a sentiment of horror and indignation seized our minds, a sentiment that springs from the bottom of the hearts of the freemen of Old Europe, and mingling with that of our brothers of Young America fills all tyrants with fear and dread. The emancipation of the slave is a glorious page in the history of free nations, and is now welcomed by the world with admiration and enthusiasm. It is expected that the consequences of the great social revolution of which America is the representative will soon be felt throughout Europe and the world."—*Signed by Manuel Mayol and six others.*

PORTUGAL.

The voice of Portugal through her King, and Parliament:

"Department of State for Foreign Affairs.

"The Government of his Majesty has been informed of the horrible crime of which unhappily President Lincoln has been the victim.

"So sad an event, clothing in mourning a nation over whose destinies that distinguished Magistrate presided could not but be profoundly felt by the Portugese Nation.

"The part which his Majesty's Government in the grief which with reason oppresses the American Nation, and the indignation which that crime provoked, have led me to direct you, by order of his Majesty the King, to make known without loss of time and in the most express terms to the Government of the United States the feelings of true sorrow with which our sovereign Lord and his Government are penetrated by so fatal an occurrence."—Condi D'Avila.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

"Mr. Speaker: The House is aware by official documents that a criminal event has plunged in grief and mourning a great nation on the other side of the Atlantic, the powerful Republic of the United States.

"The Count D'Avila: I desire to speak on this incident on the part of the Government.

"Mr. R. DaSilva: President Lincoln has been assassinated almost in the very arms of his wife.

"The perpetration of this cruel act has caused profound pain in America and in every court in Europe. Every Cabinet and every Parliament have given vent to their deep feelings on such a painful event. It behoves all civilized societies. It becomes almost the duty of all constituted political

bodies to cause their manifestations to be accompanied by the sincere expression of horror and profound pain with which they deplore acts so grave and criminal.

“At the close of the first four years of a Government, during which war became his motto, the President of the Republic is suddenly struck down at the moment of his triumph, and his now inanimate hands let fall those reins of administration which the force and energy of his will, the co-operation of his countrymen, the prestige and sublimity of the grand idea which he personified and defended, have immortalized.

“This is no King who disappears in the darkness of the tomb. He is the chief of a glorious people, leaving a successor in every citizen who shared his idea. It is not a purple-covered throne which has been covered with crape—it is the heart of a great empire which has been cast into mourning. As the champion of freedom in America, Lincoln erased from the code of a free people that antisocial stigma, that blasphemy against human nature, which nineteen centuries of civilization, enlightened by the gospel, has proscribed and condemned as the opprobrium of the age.

“At the moment that he cast away the chains of an unfortunate race—at the moment that the echo of Grant’s victorious cannon proclaimed the emancipation of the soul and of labor—when the hut of the slave was about to be converted into the home of the freedman—at the moment that the stars of the Union, resplendent with the glad light of liberty, waved triumphant over a reunited people—he, the strong and the powerful, falls to rise no more.”

“Legation of the United States, Lisbon.

“*Sir* : Every manifestation of respect to the memory of the late President Lincoln which could be expected or desired has been made by this Government and people, both in an official and in a private manner. His Majesty the King, immediately upon being informed, sent me the kindest words of sympathy and regret, and every member of the Government called in person to express similar sentiments.

“While on this subject I may remark as quite worthy of notice, that the popular legislative bodies of the different States of Europe have taken the initiative in nearly all the expressions of public sympathy. Such a tribute towards our lamented President was not only most fitting, but the fact is significant of a mighty change in ideas and usages, as it is of a coming time in the near future when the people of Europe will claim the right to assert those great principles of political and personal liberty which Lincoln illustrated so well, and for which he may be said to have made a sacrifice of his life.”—*James E. Harvey, &c.*

A LISBON ASSOCIATION, &c.

“*Sir* : All the civilized countries, all the liberal men, are at present under the most affecting impression. The crime that struck with horror an illustrious people, worthy of universal consideration, was condemned by all those for whom the word liberty is the strongest chain that can unite them.

"From all quarters eloquent words are heard condemning the monstrous attempt by which the United States has been deprived of its most useful and distinguished citizen. To these eloquent words of Empires and Nations, of peoples and States, is joined the humble homage of the 'Centro Promotor,' that shows the deepest grief when acquainted that Lincoln, the emancipator of the slave, fell a victim to the stroke of a cowardly assassin." —*To James E. Harvey, Minister, &c.*

ITALY.

Italy's voice through her Government, represented by her King and Parliament:

LA MARMORA TO MARSH, MINISTER, &c.

"Turin.

"*Mr. Minister:* On receiving the official announcement of the assassination committed on the person of the President of the United States, I hasten to transmit the address which the Italian Parliament has voted to the Congress of the United States, in order to express to that body its sentiments of lively sympathy, and the indignation which the execrable crime of which Mr. Lincoln has been the victim, has excited in Italy.

"The King, my august sovereign and his Government fully concur in this manifestation, and I renew to you Mr. Minister, the warmest expression of the sentiments they have felt in common with the whole Italian Nation on this sad occasion." —*Alphorse La Marmora.*

"*Honorable Sir:* The announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln has caused a profound and painful sensation in the Italian House of Representatives. From every party a common cry was spontaneously raised of condemnation of the deed and of high commiseration and sympathy for the illustrious victim and the great nation of which he was the worthy Chief.

"The House by unanimous vote has resolved that in sign of grief the national flag be clad in mourning during three consecutive days, and requested me to express, in a special message to you, the great sorrow which Italy herself and all the friends of freedom and civilization universally share. The President of the House." —*G. B. Cassinis.*

"To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America."

ITALIAN EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

"Ancona.

"When the unanimous cry of sorrow arose from every corner of the earth lamenting the tragic end of your distinguished President, and of execration against the authors of the atrocious crime. The Italian emigration faithful to their principles of liberty, brotherhood and sympathy with oppressed nations, struck by such a misfortune, shared the common sorrow and covered their flag with black crape.

"Lincoln, the promulgator of liberty, defender of the rights of man the benefactor of humanity has been struck by an assassin's hand. Lincoln was the true friend of humanity—Lincoln was a citizen of the whole world—Lincoln is a martyr to a holy principle."—*Signed M. Urgolinucci and others, Committee.*

"To Consul General of United States, Florence."

GREECE.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ATHENS.

"The infamous assassination attempted lately against the person of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States has filled with horror and indignation the whole Greek nation and the Government of his Royal Highness.

"The death of a man of such high fame as the now immortal Lincoln is an imparable and common loss, felt not only by the United States but by mankind in general.

You are solicited, Mr. Botassii, to express officially to the Government of the United States the deep sympathy and condolence of the Greek nation, for the disaster which has occurred. and you will add in your dispatch that we in Greece will pray that the United States may pass unshaken through this ordeal."—*The Minister Brailas.*

EGYPT.

"*Alexandria, Egypt.*

Sir: I have the honor to report that his highness the Pacha of Egypt has seized the earliest opportunity to express to me the pain with which he has heard the sad tidings of the assassination of the President of the United States, his detestation of the abominable crime, and his sympathy for our country in the grievous loss we have sustained."—*Charles Hale, Consul General.*

"To Hon. William H. Seward."

MR. HALE TO MR. HUNTER.

"*Consulate General of United States, Alexandria.*

"*Sir*: I have already in my dispatch reported the cordial expression of sympathy which his Highness the Pacha of Egypt hastened to make me in an official interview immediately after the sad news was known here.

"I have since received, and am daily receiving other expressions of the public feelings of all nationalities represented here, in respect for the memory of the late President.

"A special religious ceremony has been ordered by the Greek community at the Greek church."—*Charles Hale, &c.*

"To Hon. William Hunter, Acting Secretary."

TURKEY.

Turkey speaks :

HIS HIGHNESS ALI PACHA TO MR. MORRIS.

" Sublime Porte Department of Foreign Affairs.

" Sir : The Sultan my august sovereign has learned with profound affliction the mournful news of the cruel death of President Lincoln, and I have been commanded to convey to you an expression of the regrets of his Imperial Majesty.

" I need not state to you, sir, how much the Imperial Government, in its character of sincere friend of the United States, is interested in their prosperity, and how great has been the sorrow which this event has occasioned.

" Be pleased, sir, to accept assurances of my high consideration. Mr. Morris, Minister Resident of United States."—*Aali.*

" Bierout, Syria.

" At a meeting of American citizens resident in Syria, held at the Consulate, it was—

" Resolved, That we do hereby express our detestation of the horrible crime which has deprived our Nation of its Chief Magistrate at such a crisis in its history as the present, and our unfeigned grief and humiliation under this sorrowful dispensation.

" Resolved, That we do hereby unite with our fellow-citizens and countrymen, at home and abroad, in expressing our high appreciation of the character of President Lincoln as a patriot, as a citizen, and as Chief Magistrate of the United States, and that as a mark of respect for his memory we wear the usual badge of mourning for forty days.

" Resolved, That the United States Consul for Syria and Palestine be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Department of State at Washington."—*J. A. Johnson, U. S. Consul, Chairman.*

E. JOY MORRIS TO MR. SEWARD, SECRETARY, &C.

" Legation of the United States of America, Constantinople.

" Sir : Upon the receipt of the telegram announcing the assassination of President Lincoln a universal sentiment of indignation and of horror for such a crime, against such a man as our late President, at the moment when he had saved the country and had won the respect and admiration of the world, was expressed by all the various nationalities of this capital.

" I cannot be mistaken, for I feel it all around me in predicting that this assassination, be the motive what it may, will produce important political consequences throughout Europe, and will arouse and stimulate the friends of liberty to new efforts against despotism and arbitrary power. The assassin's hand has consecrated the life and death of President Lincoln. He fell a victim to the cause of liberty and human rights, and he will take his place in history among the martyrs whom universal humanity honors as its benefactor."—*E. Joy Morris.*

CHINA.

China speaks :

PRINCE KUNG TO MR. WILLIAMS.

"I had the honor yesterday to receive your Excellency's communication informing me that the President of the United States had been removed by death, an announcement that inexpressibly shocked and startled me.

"I shall be pleased to embody the particulars connected with this event in a memorial to his Majesty, and thereby evince the cordial relations which now exist between our countries."—*Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*

MR. WILLIAMS TO MR. SEWARD.

"Legation of the United States, Peking.

"The telegraph brought the first notice to Peking via Russia in forty days, but nearly a fortnight elapsed before the further news arrived to induce us to believe that such a horrid deed could have been committed in the United States.

"The limits of a dispatch will hardly allow me more than to add my tribute of admiration of the character of Mr. Lincoln. His firm and consistent maintenance of the national cause, and his unwearied efforts while enforcing the laws to deprive the conflict of all bitterness, were so happily blended with a reliance on Divine guidance as to elevate him to a high rank of successful statesmen. All the Americans in Peking alike mourn his death.

"His name will hereafter be identified with the cause of emancipation, while his high virtues and untimely death render him not unworthy of mention with William, of Orange, and Washington."—*S. Wells Williams, Charge DeAffaires U. S. in China.*

JAPAN.

A voice from Japan :

MR. PORTMAN TO MR. SEWARD.

"Legation of the United States in Japan, Yedo.

"Sir : Late in the evening of the 3d of July—the day of the arrival of the mail at Kanagawa—I received a message from the Gorogio, to the effect that several officers of rank wished to visit me on this day. I was accordingly waited on by the Governors for Foreign Affairs, with a numerous suite, who, in the name of his Majesty the Tycoon and his government, came to request me to convey to your Government and to yourself the sentiments of profound pain with which they had learned of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the attack on yourself, and also their sincerest wishes for your speedy recovery."—*A. L. C. Portman, Charge, &c.*

MEXICO.

"Department of Foreign Relations.

"The official confirmation has been received that the President of the United States has been assassinated. The deplorable end of President Lincoln is a cause of great regret to the Government of the Mexican Republic, and to all its good citizens, by reason of his eminent personal qualities.

"With the view that the manifestations of the public sorrow for that sad event may be adopted, the citizen President directs that the national flag be hoisted at half-mast upon all the public buildings and at all the military stations, and that all the authorities, functionaries, and employees, both civil and military, clothe themselves in mourning during nine days."—*Lerdo de Tejada.*

PRESIDENT JUAREZ TO MR. ROMERO.

"The shocking intelligence of President Lincoln's assassination has produced upon us a very sad impression. That great misfortune has profoundly affected me, as Mr. Lincoln, who worked with so much earnestness and abnegation for the cause of nationality and freedom, was worthy of a better fate than the poinard of a cowardly assassin."—*Benito Juarez.*

Senor Don Matias Romero.

BRAZIL.

"Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro.

"It is my painful duty to tender to General Webb, in the name of the Government of his Imperial Majesty, the expressions of the feelings with which it finds itself overwhelmed. The Imperial Government, with the highest severity, condemns an act so criminal as the one which has for its victim the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and it comprehends the infinite pain thus inflicted upon American citizens, with whom ours so sincerely sympathise."—*Jose Antonio Saraiva.*

To J. W. Webb, Minister, &c.

"The Chambers of Senators and Deputies of Brazil, uniting in the manifestation of sympathy which has been caused in the empire by the loss which the American Union has suffered in the person of the illustrious President Abraham Lincoln, above all for the atrocious manner in which his existence was terminated, have resolved to cause the unanimous expression of their sorrow to be presented to the Congress of the United States.

"The Imperial Government, in obedience to the commission thus received from both branches of the legislative power, has ordered the undersigned to transmit that manifestation of sympathy to the Hon. William H. Seward, requesting him to be pleased to bring it to the knowledge of the Congress of the United States."—*Barbosa Da Silva.*

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c.

CHILI.

“ Department of Foreign Relations, Republic of Chili, Santiago.

“ *Sir* ; The Government of the Republic has been penetrated by grief as sincere as profound in receiving the melancholy intelligence of the crime which has just snatched from the United States their Chief Magistrate and one of their most illustrious sons.

“ This sad occurrence is a just motive of grief not only for the country which that eminent citizen governed liberally and wisely, but also for all those nations which, like Chili, accompanied him with their prayers and sympathy in the cause of liberty and civilization.

“ President Lincoln is no more, but the beneficent results obtained under his glorious government will be sufficiently imperishable to immortalize his name.

“ My Government believes itself the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the country in expressing its own ; and in offering through the medium of your Excellency to the Government and people of the United States its most profound sympathy and sorrow for the grave calamity with which that great Republic has been visited.”—*Alvaro Covarrubias*.

The Minister, &c., of United States.

In his annual message to the Congress his Excellency, the President of the Republic of Chili, thus speaks : “ Nor have we been indifferent to the mourning in which the United States of America have been plunged by the death of their illustrious ruler, Abraham Lincoln. This melancholy event has awakened throughout the country and in the Government manifestations of grief and sympathy as just as sincere.”

MR. NELSON TO MR. SEWARD.

“ Legation of the United States, Santiago de Chili.

“ *Sir* : I know not in what terms to give utterance to the feelings of grief and dismay which overpowered me upon learning of the brutal assassination of our great and good President. The effect upon the residents of Santiago and Valparaiso was sad beyond description. Strong men wandered about the streets weeping like children, and foreigners, unable even to speak our language, manifested a grief almost as deep as our own.

“ The Intendente called upon me and stated that he had been instructed by the President to tender his earnest sympathy in this awful calamity. Instructions were then issued that the American and Chilian flags should be drooped at half-mast from all the native vessels in the harbor during eight days, and on the following day minute guns were fired from the sloop-of-war *Esmeralda*.

“ The flags upon the public buildings, those of the foreign Consuls, and of many private residences were also hoisted at half-mast.

“The Congress prior to the delivery of the message of President Perez this afternoon ordered the flag of the Capital to be placed at half-mast.”—*Thos. H. Nelson, Minister, &c., United States.*

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Sir: I take this opportunity to assure you that it was with the deepest regret, that I learned the great bereavement which under such heart-rending circumstances has befallen the late President's family and the Nation. In this regret I am sure his Majesty, the King and his Government will participate.”—*S. W. F. Odell.*

“To Hon. William Hunter Acting Secretary of State, &c.

HONOLULU.

MEETING OF AMERICAN AND OTHER FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

“*Address by Rev. E. Corwin:* No wonder that so many of almost every clime and every nationality deeply sympathizing with our grief, are here with us in the sanctuary to-day. That thrill of anguish which every loyal American felt all along yonder Continent as the sad tidings were borne to them that President Lincoln had fallen by the hand of an assassin, has been felt no less deeply by every one of us.

Our isolation from our fatherland has not changed our love of country. Not all the waves that roll between us and yonder far distant shore, could wash out our patriotic devotion to that dear land from which, for a time, we are voluntary exiles, as not all those waves could suffice to wash out that crime which to-day causes a whole nation to mourn as they never mourned before. Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of the oppressed, the chosen champion of liberty and law, died at a time and in a manner most favorable for his own illustrious fame, and as a martyr for liberty, his memory is most securely embalmed in the hearts of a grateful people.”

CONCLUSION.

But it were useless to multiply. We have heard from the four quarters of the world, and from the Islands of the sea, and the thousandth part has not been told, nor indeed can be. There is poured in upon us from all earth's peoples one vast eulogy of the life, and one loud wail for the death, of the immortal Lincoln.

Thus have we seen the world in tears over the grave of the martyred one. But how shall we explain this most remarkable of all the facts that has ever transpired upon our earth? This *universality* of grief on account of the death of a *single* man?

Ah! the millions of the race, held down by the hand of tyranny and oppression in whatever form, athirst for manhood's birth-rights, behold in Lincoln the true representative of liberty and equality.

The triumphant vindicator of all the high and holy inalienabilities which appertain to man, yea! the world's glorious martyr, for the world's blood-bought liberty.

In the light of the foregoing, and as the only true solution thereof, we now understand that the spirit breathed out at Lincoln's death walks the earth unseen, chides the down-trodden of all lands with strange supineness, and bids the race assert its own God-given claim to all the rights inalienable of man.

Its all-pervading presence has transmuted earth into an auditorium, and its footfalls, though voiceless, as electric speech fill the world's great ear.

Europe upheaves, her mighty heart is throbbing now, for Lincoln's spirit moves it, and whispers, "Quit you like men—be free."

The influence of his eventful life, and his strange martyr-death, have waked the world to thought. Europe, uprising, pays homage to America! The Old World greets the New in language most unusual, and, with outspoken freedom, talks of a union modeled like our own—nay, in the very streets of London proclaims "the day at hand when the French Republic would be called upon to recognize her English sister." England, "whose morning gun is heard around the world," is soon to be a constellation of republics, and the union of the States of Europe will verify the prophesy of "a world at peace."

Then let us be in haste, or the great upheaval over the water, warmed into life by Lincoln's tragic death, will anticipate us, and the United States of Europe, claiming Lincoln for her own, will build the Monument.

S. D. WILLIAMSON,
General Agent, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1870.

A P P E N D I X :

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

\$100 Donations or Collections.

To each person who shall pay to the Treasurer or General Agent \$100, and to each volunteer agent who shall collect and forward that amount to the Treasurer, this Association will send a copy of Littlefield's splendid life-size steel engraving of the bust of Abraham Lincoln. This is the largest line engraving ever executed upon steel, and is the best likeness of Abraham Lincoln extant.

\$25 Donations or Collections.

To each subscriber or volunteer collector of \$25 will be forwarded, at their option, either a steel or chromo likeness, one-third life size, of Gen. U. S. Grant, chromo of Gen. P. H. Sheridan, or Gen. W. T. Sherman.

\$10 Donations or Collections.

Imperial photograph of Abraham Lincoln, or either of the Generals above named.

\$5 Donations or Collections.

A stereoscopic view of the Monument and United States Capital.

Each subscriber, of whatever amount, will receive from the Treasurer a splendid engraved receipt, printed from a steel plate, on which is a superior likeness of Abraham Lincoln and the autograph signature of the Treasurer of the Association.

All premiums sent free of charge to the post-office address of the person entitled, upon request of the party filed with the Secretary, with evidence that the proper amount has been paid to the Treasurer or General Agent.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND FIGURES ADOPTED FOR THE NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.

THE STATESMAN AND MARTYR—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The crowning figure, a colossal bronze statue, represented as signing the Proclamation of Liberty by which 4,000,000 of bondmen were set free.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MILITARY POWER OF THE REPUBLIC.

General U. S. Grant.....	Equestrian Statue.
General Wm. T. Sherman.....	do.....do.
Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.....	do.....do.
Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.....	do.....do.
Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.....	do.....do.
Maj. Gen. James S. Wadsworth.....	do.....do.

REPRESENTATIVE STATESMEN.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward.....	Pedestrian Statue.
Hon. Salmon P. Chase.....	do.....do.
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.....	do.....do.
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.....	do.....do.
Hon. Thaddeus Stephens.....	do.....do.

IN BASO RELEIVO.

The Firing on Fort Sumter.
 The United States Senate as in session.
 The United States House of Representatives.

PHILANTHROPISTS.

Henry W. Bellows, President Sanitary Commission.
 James E. Yateman, President Western Sanitary Commission.
 Geo. H. Stuart, President Christian Commission.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LOYAL PULPIT.

Rev. Matthew Simpson.
 Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

EMANCIPATION.

Frederick Douglass, Representative of the liberated slave.

ALLEGORICAL FIGURES.

Time.

Justice.

Liberty.

America—Representing the work of woman in ministering to our country's defenders.

A Soldier—Typical of the noble men who, *undistinguished* because of their vast numbers, gave victory to our arms, and liberty and equality to our people.

 RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The actual cash receipts to January 1, 1870, were \$21,724.32, as follows :

Stanton fund.....	\$2,274 00	
Simpson fund.....	2,459 75	
Beecher fund.....	1,705 00	
Chase fund.....	1,950 00	
F. Douglass fund.....	300 00	
Stuart fund.....	100 00	
Grant fund	1 00	
General fund.....	12,934 57	
	<hr/>	\$21,724 32

EXPENDITURES.

Model of E. M. Stanton.....	\$2,000 00	
Model of M. Simpson.....	2,000 00	
Model of S. P. Chase.....	2,000 00	
Model of Geo. H. Stuart.....	2,000 00	
Model of H. Ward Beecher.....	2,000 00	
Current expenses.....	4,084 82	
	<hr/>	\$14,084 82
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1870.....		\$7,639 50

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“ J. F. DRIGGS, of Michigan, Vice-President.
“ F. E. SPINNER, District Columbia, Treasurer.
“ J. M. EDMUNDS, “ “ Secretary.
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